

HOLLWEG FORCED TO RESIGN; SCHISM WIDENS IN BERLIN

Chancellor Replaced by Dr.
Michaelis, Prussian
Food Dictator

CLEAVAGE CAUSED

Conservatives and Liberals
Definitely Split Over
Terms of Peace

ALL MANIPULATED?

Reported Government Is
Staging Change as Move
For 'Democracy'

London, July 15.—The Admiralty announces: A wireless message sent out from Berlin announces the resignation of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial German Chancellor, who is succeeded by Dr. Michaelis, now Prussian Commissioner in the office of the Food Controller.

The resignation of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg confirms the forecast cabled by Reuter's Agency on the morning of the 11th. The advent of the Crown Prince, who has been very prominent in the discussions in Berlin and who summoned Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, seems to have settled Bethmann-Hollweg's fate.

It is significant that the Berlin newspaper *Local Anzeiger* was suppressed after publishing a telegram quoting a Vienna statesman as advocating Bethmann-Hollweg continuing in office.

The new Chancellor is a bureaucrat of whom little is known. He has only come into prominence during the War, when he was appointed Prussian Food Controller.

Political Schism in Berlin
There is now a distinct cleavage in German politics, the Conservatives and National Liberals urging annexations, indemnities and the maintenance of the present forms of domestic government, both in Prussia and the Empire, and the Center and Majority Socialists favoring no annexations, no indemnities and drastic political reforms.

The opinion is growing in Holland that the German Government is itself supporting the agitation for democratic government with a view to obtaining peace.

The German Conservative press utters a cry of despair over the granting of secret universal suffrage in Prussia. It considers the situation hopeless. Several Prussian Ministers are seemingly against the reform and consequently have resigned.

The Radicals rejoice at the prospect of the reform of the Prussian franchise but wonder how the legislation will pass the Prussian Diet, which is filled with Conservatives and industrial magnates and hope the legislation will be enacted by Royal Decree or a resolution of the Reichstag.

Why Chancello Was Absent
Amsterdam, July 14.—During the sitting of the Main Committee of the Reichstag a Socialist member protested against the absence of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

Dr. Helferich, the Deputy Chancellor, explained that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg was absent unavoidably, but he himself and the other Ministers present were prepared to answer questions.

This was considered unsatisfactory and the Committee adjourned.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet Count Karolyi recently declared the first requisite condition of peace was the democratization of every country.

A message from Berlin states that the Crown Prince has separately conferred with the party leaders on the political situation.

Zurich, July 13.—In the Reichstag recently Dr. Helferich, the deputy Chancellor, disclosed that one of the principal causes of the coal crisis in Germany was miners' strikes.

The Weather

Fine and hot. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 90.2 and the minimum 76.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 90.7 and 73.8.

Russians Cross Lomnitz And Hold Banks Of River Against Teuton Attacks

Additional Victories Over Austrians Around Lodziany
With Many Prisoners Announced By Petrograd

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, July 15.—(By wireless). A Russian official communiqué reports:

We repulsed several attacks south-westward of Kaluga against the Dobrov-Diany-Nobica Front. We took 16 officers and 600 men prisoners.

As the result of a series of stubborn attacks in the region of Lodziany we drove the Austrians out of their positions and captured over a thousand men and a number of guns.

The enemy is attacking us at the crossing of the Lomnitz River near Perekhinsko, in an effort to throw us back to the right bank of the Lomnitz.

Rains are causing inundations on the valleys of the River Lomnitz and the River Dnieper.

Our offensive on the Silvits-Tahan Front, in the direction of Van, drove the enemy back to Arish on the Dara River. We dislodged the Turks from the region northward of Serdesh and the Heights south-westward of Van.

One of our submarines sank two schooners in the Bosphorus.

Russians Cross River
Petrograd, July 14.—After heavy but successful fighting in the region of the River Lomnitz the Russians forced the passage of the lower reaches and captured the adjacent heights. The Russians also dislodged the enemy from the heights north-eastward of Kotzeb.

The Russians hold the crossings of the Upper Lomnitz near Perekhinsko, south-east of Dolina.

The Germans made a counter-attack on Kaluzh on July 11, supported by an armored train and motor cars. They reoccupied the town but were again expelled with heavy losses after sanguinary fighting with the bayonet among the houses. The Russians took few prisoners as the Germans used explosive bullets.

Petrograd, July 13.—An official communiqué reports: During the

(Continued on Page 2)

AMERICAN WOMEN UNITE FOR WAR RELIEF WORK

Seek Rooms And Materials To
Carry Out Plans For An
Active Campaign

The American women of Shanghai have launched their plans for women's war relief work and committees are now busy with the details for an active campaign.

The women held their first meeting in the rooms of the U. S. Court for China, Mrs. W. A. Merriman acting as chairman and Mrs. P. L. Bryant as secretary.

It was decided that the work will begin in earnest in the autumn, but arrangements are being made now to supply materials and directions for the needed articles to all women who find it possible to commence "doing their bit" immediately and wish to extend their endeavors through the summer.

A committee to arrange for rooms, working materials and whatever else may be necessary was appointed. This committee is composed of Mrs. C. H. Blake, P. L. Bryant, F. A. Fairchild, J. B. Fearn, J. D. Gaines, F. R. Graves, C. P. Holcomb, W. H. Lunt, W. A. Merriman, M. F. Perkins, F. J. Raven, G. E. Tucker, S. I. Woodbridge, and the wives of men at the heads of various American organisations, including Mrs. G. F. Ashley, American Athletic Association; Mrs. J. J. Connell, American Asiatic Association; Mrs. W. S. Fleming, American Bar Association; Mrs. W. A. Burns, American Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. William Morris, American Navy League; Mrs. A. H. Swan, American Shanghai Volunteers; Mrs. J. C. McCracken, University Club, and Mrs. H. P. Sailor, of the American Women's College Club.

The committee will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Bryant, No. 5 Jinkee Road.

Mrs. Lobinger, who leaves for America Saturday, intends to study war relief work while at home and to investigate the question of materials and best ways of shipping.

Consul-General Sammons has written the women's organisation to the effect that the American Red Cross funds now in hand would be placed at its disposal, as far as practicable, for use in financing the undertaking.

New U.S. Commander Arrives In Yokohama

Will Thank Japanese Govern-
ment For Courtesy Toward
Dead American Ambassador

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, July 15.—Admiral Wright, the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Squadron, arrived in Yokohama today on board the U. S. S. Brooklyn and escorted by the U. S. S. Cincinnati, as Special Envoy to return thanks to the Japanese Government for their courtesy in conveying the remains of Mr. Guthrie, the late Ambassador, by the cruiser Azuma to the United States. It is expected that Admiral Wright will be received by the Emperor early this week.

Crisis in Portugal; Suspend Constitution

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Lisbon, July 13.—The Constitution has been suspended. No details are known up to the present.

Greece's Parliament Called for July 25

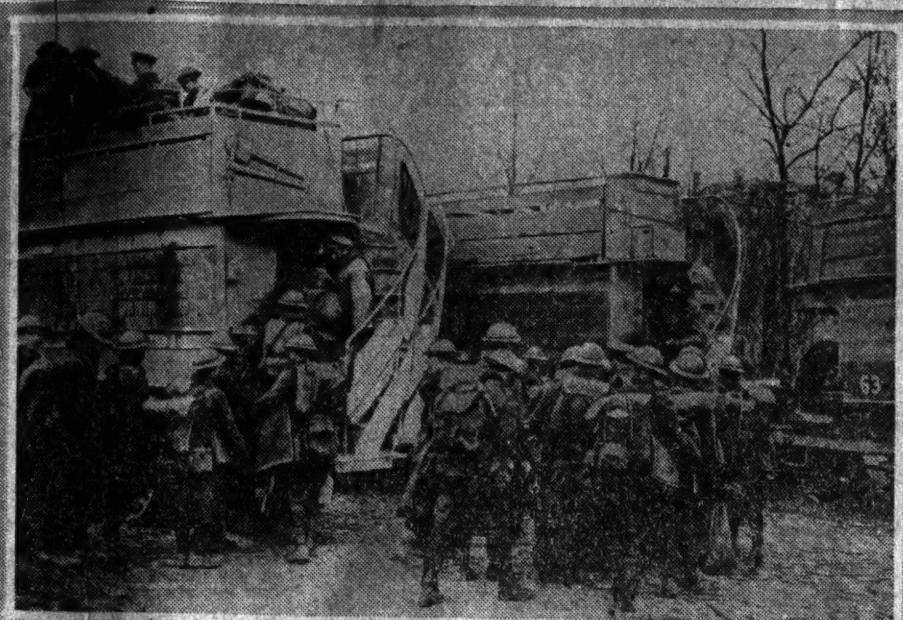
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Athens, July 14.—The Greek Parliament meets on the 25th.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. ss. Hakata M. July 17
Per N.Y.K. ss. Kasuga M. July 19
Per N.Y.K. ss. Yashiro M. July 20
Per N.Y.K. ss. Omi Maru July 23
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. ss. Korea M. July 19
Per P.M. ss. Colombia ... July 21
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. ss. Suwa M. July 21
The American mail is due here on or about July 20.

'Home, James! and Do Not Spare the 'Osse's!'



This is a "British Official" war picture, showing the tired Tommies boarding the motor busses which formerly used to travel the streets of London. Now they are doing a greater work in the transport service near Mönch.

BATTLESHIP VANGUARD BLOWN UP AT ANCHOR

More Than 600 Lost On British
Man-of-War Sunk By
Explosion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 13.—The Admiralty announces: H.M.S. Vanguard (19,250 tons; 21 knots; 724 men; completed 1910), while lying at anchor, blew up on the night of the 9th as the result of an internal explosion and sank immediately. There were three survivors, two men and an officer but the latter has since died; 97 of the crew were absent from the ship at the time of the explosion.

An enquiry has been ordered.

The Admiralty also has announced that the British transport Arnside (6,153 tons), with a small number of troops on board, was torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic on June 24. 6 soldiers, 1 passenger and 4 of the crew are missing.

(Continued on Page 2)

Germans Savagely Attack French Front Near Cerny

Violent Fighting Lasts Throughout Night With Small
Gains To Teutons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 15.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

After several hours drumfire the Germans yesterday evening attacked with heavy forces our salient west of Cerny. A violent fight with alternating advances and retreats continued all night. Despite the large effective employed by the enemy and their extensive use of Flammenwerfer, the enemy were unable to hold the trench into which they had penetrated but merely occupied some elements of our first line on a front of 350 yards.

An enquiry has been ordered.

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(Continued on Page 2)

GERMANY APOLOGIZES IN RAUTENFELS CASE

Sends Explanation To Norway
And States Baron Has
Been Dismissed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 14.—Germany has apologised to Norway for the Rautenfels affair and states that the Foreign Office courier, Baron Rautenfels, has been dismissed and that the other persons concerned will be punished. The German Government states that the explosives contained in Baron Rautenfels' luggage were not intended for use in Norway and were placed in his luggage without the knowledge of the German Foreign Office.

Meeting To Consider Liberty Loan In China

Interest in the formation of a Liberty Loan Association in China will find expression at a meeting to be held at the American Consulate-General tomorrow afternoon at 5:15 o'clock.

All Americans interested in the project are invited to attend.

Armed Robbers Wound Man and Woman

Thieves Discovered Breaking
Into House Shoot And
Stab Inmates

A man was shot and a woman stabbed in an attempted armed robbery of a Chinese house off Tongshan Road Sunday night. The man had discovered the robbers as they were breaking through the wall. He was twice hit by bullets and the woman, who came to his assistance, was slashed with a knife. Neither was seriously injured. Early yesterday morning three armed robbers stole \$45 from an exchange shop at 417 Chao-ping Road, firing several shots at pursuers as they fled.

(Continued on Page 2)

on Chemin-des-Dames, south-eastward of Courtecon on a front of 3,500 meters to a depth of 300. The enemy desperately resisted, and there was severe hand-to-hand fighting. We held our objectives against three counter-attacks and took 350 prisoners.

After an artillery bombardment which has lasted for four days, the French attacked from southward of Nauroy to south-eastward of Moronvilliers. The assault was substantial and repulsed. The enemy penetrated a few places on Hochberg (Mont Haut) and Poehlberg. Fighting is proceeding.

An attack made by the enemy at Hill 304 on the left bank of the Meuse reached our trenches but collapsed.

There has been lively fighting on the Dvina Front and in the region of Smorgon. We repulsed the Russians southward of the Dnieper above Kaluzh.

(Continued on Page 2)

Aerial Activity Great

London, July 13.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: We drove off parties of the enemy westward of Queant. We carried out successfully bombing operations against enemy railway-stations, huts and aerodromes during the night-time on Wednesday. All our machines returned.

There was unceasing aerial activity the whole day long on both sides on Thursday and the fighting was the severest since the commencement of the war and resulted greatly in our favor. There were continuous engagements between large formations, which consisted of nearly 30 machines. We brought down fifteen German aeroplanes, three within our lines, and drove down sixteen out of control.

Other British aeroplanes took many photographs and dropped a large number of bombs on aerodromes, dumps and railway-stations with good results. Nine of our machines are missing.

(By wireless): A German official communiqué reports: The artillery duell has been intense in several sectors in Flanders and Artois. We repulsed thrusts eastward of Nieuport and southward of the Scarpe. The artillery action was intense on the west bank of the Meuse. Our storming troops captured again the trenches on Hill 304 which we lost on the 8th.

The enemy lost 19 aeroplanes.

Fighting activity was lively along the Dvina front, near Smorgon and on the Schtscharka front, westward of Luck.

Futile attacks were made by the Russians at several places along our Lomnitz line. Archduke Joseph and

We captured important positions

(Continued on Page 2)

PRESIDENT TELLS NATION HE WON'T RESUME OFFICE

Li Yuan-hung Forced To
Enter Hospital After Dis-
turbance At Yamen

SOLDIER RUNS RIOT

Amuck With Sabre, He
Kills Several and Wounds
Others

EXECUTIVE HURT?

Announces He Will Re-
tire To His Home
In Tientsin

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)
Peking, July 16.—President Li Yuan-hung has entered the French Hospital. He has despatched a lengthy telegram to the provinces declining to resume office.

It appears that President Li Yuan-hung was compelled to go to the French Hospital not by illness but rather by a startling incident which occurred at his residence about 5 o'clock this morning, when one of his soldiers ran amuck with a sabre and killed a colonel and two soldiers and wounded a captain and another soldier and then, taking a pistol from one of his victims, fired several shots. Hsu Shih-chang has arrived.

Mandates appoint Wang Ta-hsieh Minister for Foreign Affairs, Admiral Liu Kuang-hsing Minister of the Navy, Admiral Sah Chen-ping Inspector Commissioner of the sea-coast and Premier Tuan Chi-jui currently Minister of War, from which post General Wang Shih-chien is permitted to resign.

Further mandates announce that General Lai Chen-chun and Chang Chen-fang, who were appointed respectively Minister of War and Minister of Finance by Chang Hsun, are deprived of all their appointments and honor and handed over to the courts for punishment.</p

a mandate Sunday. The same mandate appointed General Tuan Chi-jui, Minister of War, Admiral Liu Kuan-hsien Minister of the Navy and Wang Tai-hsi, the Foreign Minister. Chang Chi-tan was appointed Chief Secretary of the Cabinet to succeed Chang Kuo-kan, who was dismissed by a mandate issued at the same time.

The three monarchical conspirators, Feng Ling-ko, Chang Chen-fang and Lai Chen-chung, who were caught in disguise and thrown into the barracks at Fengtai, were sent over to Peking Sunday to be tried by an ordinary court of law.

Liang Tun-yen, Chang Hsun's Foreign Minister, is reported to be in the Dutch Legation, while Kang Yu-wei is a refugee at the British Legation.

Hsu Shih-chang Arrives

Hsu Shih-chang arrived at Peking yesterday noon, according to Eastern News Agency. His main purpose is to look after the Manchu interests after the abdication. A mandate is soon to be gazetted effecting the withdrawal of Hsuan Tung as Emperor. The special treatment provisions will be renewed.

A portion of the Ting Wu army still remains armed in the Capital. The merchants hesitate to resume their business. When instructed by the Metropolitan Police Saturday to reopen all shops, only a few small ones obeyed.

One section of the punitive expedition demanded three month's pay from the Peking Chamber of Commerce as a reward for their bravery in suppressing Chang Hsun. The chamber is now raising a suitable sum for the purpose. Looting took place Saturday at the Kao Chang Hutung.

Six trainloads of pigtailed troops were conveyed from Peking to Shantung Sunday.

The remnants of Chang Hsun's property were sold by auction Sunday. His armored car realized the highest proceeds, being bought by a foreigner.

Tuan Assumes Office

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, July 15.—Premier Tuan Chi-jui assumed office today but the announcement of the personnel of the Cabinet is not expected for some days. It is stated that this delay is due to the unwillingness of Liang Chi-chao, Tang Hua-lung and other members of the Chinputang Party to accept portfolios because they wish to avoid the accusation of office seeking. It is hoped however that these difficulties will be quickly overcome and a strong administration established as soon as possible in order to cope with the serious opposition in the South, which, apparently, is already growing.

Sun Yat-sen In Canton

Canton, July 15.—Sun Yat-sen and his party arrived yesterday and also several Cantonese members of parliament from Shanghai, including Chau Lu.

Civil Governor Chu Ching-lan has appointed General Ngai Bong-ping, the Commander of the Gendarmerie, Chief of Police. He has also announced that he will punish those responsible for spreading the rumor that there will soon be fighting here.

The Kuomintang leaders, Chen Ching-ming, Chu Shou-shun and Chang Tai-yim arrived in Canton yesterday from Swatow.

General Li Lien-chun is sailing for Shanghai since the Punitive Expedition is no longer necessary.

It is understood that Sun Yat-sen and his party favor a stronger union between the south-western provinces.

Fighting Breaks Out At

Ni Shih-chung's Stronghold

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Pengpu, July 15.—There has been serious disorder here, in the stronghold of Ni Shih-chung. Not only has there been trouble between Ni's troops and those of Chang Hsun but Ni's own men have been guilty of looting and have even threatened to wreck their commander's yamen.

Since Chang Hsun decided to give up the monarchy, his commander here and General Ni have been trying to come to terms but without success. Ni has insisted on the disarming of Chang's men, but they have refused.

On Friday night a detachment of Chang Hsun's men fired on Ni's yamen without causing any damage. Simultaneously the premises of a coal company here were looted by a crowd of soldiers belonging to Ni.

As a result the population now is in

a panic and all those who can leave are doing so.

Yesterday an ultimatum was given to Chang Hsun's men to leave by four this morning or be driven out. They did leave and are now camped on the opposite bank of the Hwai river.

Ni's men have now been talking of looting the town and even Ni's yamen so far they have not done so.

A trainload of Feng Kuo-chang's men has passed through here bound for Hsuehfu.

Reason For Chengtu Battle

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, July 16.—General Liu Chuan-hao has forwarded a telegram to the Central Government reporting the recent fighting at Chengtu, which he alleges was instigated by General Tai Kan.

He accuses General Tai Kan of using every means to renew the bad feeling between the Szechuanese and Yunnanese but without success.

Then came the Restoration and the appointment of General Liu Chuan-hao as Governor of Szechuan, which provided a fresh opportunity to stir up trouble.

General Liu Chuan-hao declared that he has always fought stubbornly for the Republic and therefore telegraphed opposing the Restoration and refusing the appointment made by the Young Emperor but General Tai Kan intercepted the message and then announced that General Liu had accepted the post of Governor, after which General Tai Kan despatched his Kweichow troops to the North Gate and attacked General Liu's men, who were compelled to fight in self-defence. The Kweichow troops got the worst of it, set fire to the city and fled.

Shantung Is Unexcited

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Laichowfu, Shantung, July 7.—The protracted drought which hung over this section of Shantung so long has been broken. Crops which had remained unplanted owing to the dryness and hardness of the ground have been put in, and now are coming on nicely. Farmers are contented once more.

Only recently had the news of the Manchu restoration by Chang Hsun reached us. While this has always been a conservative place in sympathy with the old order, there is a great deal of hope among the leading classes that the Republic may live. Everything is quiet, but there are vague fears that this may furnish the occasion for some outside nation to interfere in an unpleasant way. Such interference would for the Chinese of this section be a bitter pill.

The Southern Baptist Mission is just completing a very nice hospital for Chinese women.

Germans Make Violent Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)

Marshal von Mackensen repulsed several advances.

London, July 14.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

There has only been the usual reciprocal artillerying.

Our aeroplanes successfully continued their bombing operations during the night-time on Thursday.

Yesterday fighting in the air the whole day long resulted in five German aeroplanes being brought down and ten others driven down out of control. Seven of ours are missing.

Paris, July 14.—The official communiqué issued this evening reports: There has been fighting at Courcy, where a German attack was repulsed, and lively artillery actions at numerous points on the front.

Germans Renew Raids

London, July 14.—After a heavy artillery bombardment the enemy attacked our positions last night southward of Lombartzde and were repulsed.

Unsuccessful raids were made by the enemy eastward of Harscourt, westward of Warmeron, eastward of Oosttaverne and northward of Ypres. A Belgian official communiqué reports: The enemy violently bombarded the region of Steenstraete and heavily shelled our communications.

A German official communiqué re-

ports: A strong fire was maintained against our new positions on the coast. English attacks made during the night near Lombartzde broke down with heavy loss.

There have been lively artillery actions east and south-east of Ypres, in sectors in Artois, between Solissons and Rethme and on the left bank of the Meuse.

We occupied portions of trenches southward of Bois Soulains, northward of Rethme, and held them against several counter-attacks. Our fire frustrated an attempted thrust south-west of Sommey.

We brought down twenty-one airmen and one balloon.

Lively fighting continues near Divinsk and Smorgon and there has been an artillery action in the Breszany sector. Rain is restricting the fighting southward of the Dnieper.

Australia Sends Praise

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters states that Sir Douglas Haig has published a telegram received from the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia to Mr. Walter Long, conveying the hearty congratulations of the Government and people of Australia on the recent splendid achievements of the British Forces on the Western Front.

The progress which continues to be made in France and Belgium is highly gratifying. Australia is proud to know that her troops participated in this magnificent work.

Mr. Walter Long replied expressing the sincere gratitude of the Army Council at the cordial message, saying:

The British Army on the Western Front will be gratified and encouraged by the sympathy and interest with which their efforts for the cause of the Empire are being watched by their Australian kinsmen.

Story Of Germans' Attack On British Front In Belgium

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 13.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters sends a graphic story of the German attack on our new front in Belgium on the 10th, which he incidentally remarks, home military critics manifestly endow with exaggerated importance.

The scene of the fighting is a desolate-looking country, the ground sparsely covered with brownish grass, in some places the sand rises in little bluffs from the ribbed foreshore, in others it shelves gently down to the surf. The greatest height of the ground the enemy has occupied is 60 feet above sea-level. Numerous gullies and holes afford good hiding but, indifferent to the loose character of the sand, the position was impossible of concealment into one of strong defence, although the French during their long tenure of the sector made the best of it.

The enemy artillery swelled in numbers up to the 10th. It was directed against the 600 yards of front-line trenches parallel to the western bank of the Yser. After an hour the guns directed their fire against the support trenches, an hour later crumpling the ground west of the river. Then they shortened to the first range and repeated the methodical bombardment, largely assisted by great aerial activity. Our guns were thundering in reply.

Bridges Wrecked by Shells

During the morning the German shells destroyed the bridges across the Yser between the sea and Nieu-

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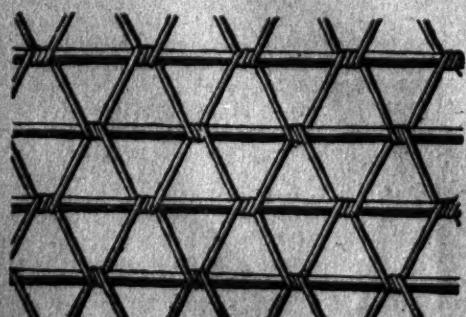
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port Lock, destroying the possibility of reinforcing our front line. At 9 o'clock in the afternoon the German bombardment increased the intensity of the wind, which it maintained for three hours. The battalion headquarters of the King's Royal Rifles was rendered untenable and the Staff moved to a tunnel nearer the sea. All the breast-works as far as Lombartzde had been levelled and the trenches were rapidly being wiped out.

It was now evident that the Germans meant to make an infantry attack and the British officers disposed their men to receive the enemy's assault. The Germans were seen massing for the attack at 5 o'clock in the evening.

A wounded sergeant of the Northamton Regiment volunteered to swim the Yser as the only practicable way to reach the and waded into the water on the right bank of what was passing.

When he got across he saw three heavy waves of German marine infantry advancing. The sergeant reached his objective and delivered his message, in consequence of which machine-guns were hastily brought into position and the attack prevented from deploying beyond this point.

Odds Are Overwhelming

The Germans advanced concentrally along the sea-shore. Our banks were now so thinned that the defence consisted of a small detached handful of men. They put up a magnificent fight against overwhelming odds, particularly the Kings Royal Rifles and the Northamptons.

A party of bombers and another with flame-throwers attacked the tunnel in which the headquarters of the Kings Royal Rifles was sheltering from the bombardment. The last seen here was a party of five officers standing back to back.

The men pressed back to the bank of the Yser, plunged in and swam across.

One soldier, amid a hail of bullets, swam across and fetched a rope, secured the end and then swam back again and thus established a means by which many men who were unable to swim escaped.

The Germans brought machine-guns into position around the former right of the Yser and swept the ground.

Other instances of the glorious spirit of our men are told. The fight concluded at 7 p.m. The Germans did not consider it safe to take full advantage of the success they had won and they have limited themselves to trying to consolidate our old support trench some hundreds of yards east of the bank of the Yser. Their existence has not been a very happy one since.

Russians Cross

Lomnitz River

(Continued from Page 1)

bank of the River Lomnica, captured the heights, driven the enemy back north-eastward of Eblus and occupied the villages of Studzianki and Podhorc.

We captured four heavy guns at Kalusz. We are now engaging the enemy, who is protecting the crossings of the Lomnica south-westward of Kalusz in the direction of Rzoniavov and Dolins.

Panic In Galicia

London, July 14.—A telegram

In the morning the German shells destroyed the bridges across the Yser between the sea and Nieu-

from Rome states that, as in 1914, the population of Galicia is fleeing into the interior of Austria panics. The towns of Dolins and Stryi have been abandoned.

Peking, July 10.—The following communiqué from Petrograd, dated July 5, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:

In the direction of Kovel reciprocal artillery firing is proceeding.

In the direction of Zolochov our raiding parties captured in the region of the village of Godov eleven German machine gunners.

In the region of Byshki our artillery put to flight a German armored motor car.

East and southeast of Brzjeany the artillery fire varied in intensity.

There was no infantry action.

The enemy counter-attacks from the direction of the village of Mechlinchuv were repulsed by our rifle and machine gun fire.

During the fighting on July 1 and 2 we captured, according to preliminary figures, 300 officers, 18,000 men, 29 guns and 28 machine guns.

The Turkish Front: Our troops have captured Pendivin.

The Black Sea: On June 30 a torpedo boat of old type struck a mine placed by the enemy a few days ago.

Petrograd, July 7.—In the direction of Zolochov violent reciprocal cross-manning is taking place.

In the region northwest of Rybniki, short but severe engagements occurred between our troops and the enemy.

The enemy artillery heavily bombarded our position east of Lipiza-Gurka and Lipiza-Dolino.

Offer Rumanians Truce

On the remainder of the front reciprocal firing is proceeding.

CHANG HSUN'S TROOPS AGAIN RAID HSUCHOWFU

Shops And Stores Near Railway Station Are Looted And Burned

NEW OFFICIALS INSTALLED
City Gates Guarded By Larger Forces; Many Soldiers Sent Away

Hsuchowfu, July 16.—More depredations have been committed by Chang Hsun's troops here. Many shops and stores near the railway station outside the city wall were looted and burned last night and many of the merchants forced to pay for protection.

Evils of Chang Hsun's Reign

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Hsuchowfu, Ku, July 12 (8 p.m.)—It is very often said that a person needs to go abroad in order to get the news of his home town! So it has been with us here in Hsuchowfu during these eight or ten days. It is difficult to get authentic news here as to the true situation: what has happened, is happening or is likely to happen. Today's apparent facts are found to be by tomorrow mere rumors without any foundation. In your paper of the 10th, in the headlines we read, "Hsuchowfu Army Disarms." Not much! All the soldiers continue to have their guns with additional quantities of ammunition given to them! More armed soldiers in evidence yesterday and today than ever before.

Ordinarily each city gate is guarded by two armed soldiers. For the last day or so, day and night, there have been ten or twelve at each gate. "They say" that these are there to keep others of their numbers from "looting"! For some days the people here in the city have had "little peace in their hearts"—all fearful lest the looting experience of three years ago should be repeated. The soldiers and their leaders have been sending their families home to Shantung and elsewhere. The beggars and "ne'er-do-wells" from the country around have been flocking to the city to have a modest part in the performance. These two facts usually precede and prepare for a general "loot."

Few Regiments Moved

Last night or this morning, several hundred soldiers—some say two regiments, others say five regiments, still others say seven regiments—were sent away. These were the regiments most to be feared. Where were they sent? Who knows! Some say to Yaowan on the grand canal, others say to Sutsien, still others say to Haichow. The latter destination is the most likely. Sent there to do what? Again who knows! Many think they have been sent away to save this place from being looted by them; and to afford them a place where they can "loot" or rob "ad nauseam."

Still not a few think that they are to unite at Haichow with many others from other sections and from there go forth to battle for their chief and his cause. The Prefect here, Li Ching-chang, has been replaced by a Mr. Wang; the Magistrate replaced by a Mr. Yu. It is reported that the latter was head of the police department in the Hsiaokuan of Nanking. The replaced officials were ardent followers of the old General. Both left here with him when he went to Peking. The Prefect returned later. He with his family and belongings left today. It is reported that these new officials are taking charge of their offices today.

In the first portion of 1917, you speak of Chang Hsun as being as finished as last year's calendar. In the same number, in the General's telegram to the Provinces, he says, "As soon as all questions are settled, I shall return to Hsuchowfu." The people here would like to see your prediction come true as far as Hsuchowfu is concerned. They prefer that he go elsewhere. For three or four years they have eaten no small amount of bitterness as a result of his sycophants here in their midst. It is feared that he may come back in some capacity or another. If he should, these three or four years of bitterness and retrogression will be duplicated. If he returns, he cannot but exercise—directly or indirectly—a baleful influence.

Evils Allowed To Exist

All forms of evil such as opium smoking, immorality, and gambling

have been given a new impetus and lease of life by his presence and the presence of his soldiers. He has seemed to take no interest in combating these evils; rather he has encouraged such by his conduct. Near the entrance of his yamen, on either side, gambling is carried on publicly. The same is true at the Magistrate's yamen. We hear from time to time that the General has "lost so much" or has "won so much" gambling. What could be expected from his soldiers and the people? The most unsanitary place in the whole city is the street alongside the front and rear of his yamen. The merchants on the streets suffer from his soldiers. Some pay nothing for goods purchased, others inadequately. Food-shop, tea-shops, etc. likewise come in for their share of bitterness. On the streets, the soldiers are insolent, sloven and ill-mannered. Every one is afraid of them, hence they are always given the right-of-way on the streets. It is reported that the robbers in the country replenish their supply of ammunition by buying from these soldiers.

For many months this part of the Tientsin and Pukow R. R. has been most intolerable because of their presence and conduct on the trains. When appeals have been made to the train conductors and others, they reply that there is nothing to be done, since they know no better. The people here do not believe that the removal of the queues of Chang Hsun and his soldiers is a guarantee that they will not continue to be the same in character and influence. The people here have had more than their share of oppression from officials of little character and pride. They are ready to help establish and welcome a republic, if it is such in reality as well as in name. Are they not right when they say that any form of government with corrupt and selfish officials is doomed to fail, and should fail? And that most any form of government with men of character as officials will succeed, and should succeed? We hope that these new officials are intelligent, unselfish, public-spirited men. A lack of such is China's present greatest need.

Tribunal Abandoned In Mesopotamia Case

Opposition In Commons Upsets Previous Plan And Matter Is Left Undecided

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 14.—In deference to opposition from various quarters in the House of Commons, the proposal of the Government to establish a mixed tribunal in connection with the Mesopotamia report was practically abandoned, the whole question being left in a most confused state.

The newspapers are urging the Government to take the matter up and decide on a definite policy.

The Mesopotamia debate was resumed in the House of Commons yesterday.

Mr. Asquith questioned the desirability of appointing a tribunal, expressing the opinion that the House of Commons alone was able to say whether statesmen and soldiers deserved censure. He expressed profound regret at the resignation of Mr. Austin Chamberlain, which he considered was not called for, and strongly denounced the manner in which the report had been travestied, perverted and exploited as one of the most disgraceful episodes in the history of the degradation of the press.

The Prime Minister stated that the administration of the Mesopotamia campaign at present was everything that could be desired. The guilty persons must be severely punished but a fair and impartial investigation of the facts was first essential. The subject was then dropped, no vote being taken.

Mr. Lloyd George in a passionate peroration during the debate on the Mesopotamia Report dwelt on the waste of time discussing "this miserable business." He concluded "For God's sake get on with the war."

Pro-Germans In I.W.W. To Be Interned By U.S.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, July 14.—The Government has decided to intern German and pro-German members of the International Workers of the World organisation, who have been instigating labor troubles in the Western States ever since war was declared.

KING GEORGE AND QUEEN RETURN FROM FRONT

Special Order Issued Congratulating Men In Trenches And Behind Lines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 15.—Their Majesties returned yesterday evening after they had been for twelve days in France and Belgium. The King and the Prince of Wales went to the Front while Queen Mary, whose visit was the first Her Majesty has made since 1892, Shanghai exchange has hardened in sympathy.

Reports from Ceylon state that planters are using the new two-rupee notes, of which five lakhs

PRODUCTION OF COTTON NOT TO BE CURTAILED

Immediate Limit On Output Of Mills Not Necessary, Decision Of Board

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 15.—Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, attended a meeting of the Cotton Control Board in Manchester today to consider the curtailment of production by short-time or by the stoppage of a portion of the machinery.

After a conference lasting for two hours between Sir Albert Stanley and the Cotton Control Board the following was issued:

"The Cotton Control Board, after carefully considering the position, in consultation with Sir Albert Stanley, regarding the actual supplies of cotton in the country and the prospective supplies, had decided not to recommend any immediate curtailment in production."

"Should it become necessary to reduce the consumption of cotton at some future time adequate notice will be given to afford ample opportunity for making the necessary adjustment."

"In the meantime the policy as regards the issue of licenses will remain unaltered. Licenses will be granted (for the purchase of not more than one week's supply at a time) only to spinners who have less than two month's supply in stock."

Manchester, July 13.—It is understood that the census of the stocks of cotton in the hands of the spinners reveals that the quantity is lower than was supposed and it is probable that the Control Board will recommend the curtailment of the production of mills to four days a week. This will directly affect 100,000 operatives.

RED BLOOD AND BIG MUSCLE.

The full-blooded man or woman usually has large muscles. Pale people are ordinarily thin; their muscles are small.

Muscles are red, not only because of the blood in them, but because they contain hemoglobin, the same substance that gives the red colour to the blood. And it is this hemoglobin that carries oxygen in the blood and stores it up in the muscles.

Well-oxygenated blood is necessary, if you would have strong muscles; in fact, oxygen is the real supporter of life. When a set of muscles are active, for instance, those of the back when we lift something—their oxygen is used, and, unless the blood is rich and red with oxygen-bearing hemoglobin, those muscles ache.

If you are pale and your back aches, don't blame your kidneys. Try building up the blood with Dr. Williams' pills for pale people. These pills cause an increase of hemoglobin in the blood and so enable it to carry more oxygen. There is renewed life and ambition. Everywhere that the new blood goes it carries vigour, and this tonic rebuilding treatment is the one thing that most run-down, debilitated people need.

So begin. Dr. Williams' pink pills today, sold by all chemists, also at \$1.50 the bottle, \$5 for six, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 56 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. The price includes postage.

LIBERAL ELECTED M.P.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 13.—In the South Monmouth bye-election Sir Carroll Thomas, the Liberal candidate, polled 6,789 votes and Mr. Pardoe Thomas, the Independent candidate 727. Registered number of electors in 1915 was 22,991.

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 13.—Samuel Montagu's weekly Silver Report says that owing to general buying the price of silver has reached the record since 1892. Shanghai exchange has hardened in sympathy.

Reports from Ceylon state that planters are using the new two-rupee notes, of which five lakhs

were circulated early in June, for the payment of coolies in preference to coin.

The Indian Treasury's holding of silver again shows an increase.

New York, July 13.—American bankers have purchased from a mining corporation in Canada 200,000 ounces of silver at \$3 9/16ths. The highest recent price in New York was \$0.1. The foreign demand continues.

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non-skid	43.60	36 x 4½	47.00
plain	41.00	—	—
620 x 120 red top	42.40	34 x 4	44.60
non-skid	40.15	—	39.75
plain	48.10	—	37.50
875 x 105 red top	40.25	33 x 4	42.50
non-skid	37.85	—	37.35
plain	35.00	—	35.60
815 x 105 red top	39.00	32 x 3½	41.75
non-skid	36.10	—	40.15
plain	33.20	—	—
760 x 90 red top	27.80	30 x 3½	20.75
non-skid	25.25	—	19.60
plain	21.70	—	—
red top ... 30 x 3	Tls. 17.60	red top ... 28 x 3	Tls. 15.80
non-skid ...	16.50	non-skid ...	14.75
plain ...	14.90	—	—

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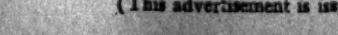
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HOW WAR HAS FARED IN FAR SOUTH AFRICA

First Story Of Conquest Of
German Colonies Told In
Official Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 13.—The first despatch from the High Commissioner for South Africa is gazetted today. It covers the operations in Rhodesia since August, 1914, and tells for the first time how stirring enterprise, courage and bulldog pertinacity overthrew the German command on Lake Tanganyika.

A scheme was approved in April, 1915, for sending from England to Cape Town and thence by railroad and river to Lake Tanganyika two motor boats designed to outclass the three enemy ships on the Lake. The motor boats were named Mimi and Touhou.

They arrived in Cape Town under the command of G. Simpson in June, 1915, and were launched on the Lake on December 23.

The Germans were probably acquainted with the scheme but dismissed it as a hairbrained idea.

The journey up-country included 150 miles haulage over atrocious roads at altitudes ranging from 2,000 to 6,000 feet and thence by railway trucks to the Lualaba River, where they were floated through shoals abounding in rocks, where barrels had to be lashed on to the motor-boats in order to reduce their draught. The expedition was hampered by the tropical heat, dust and shortage of water, voluntarily being given up for the use of the traction-engines. All competent judges vetoed the journey as sheer madness; nevertheless it succeeded.

The third day after the boats were launched on Lake Tanganyika the German gunboat Kintani (40 tons) was attacked and surrendered, whereupon it was repaired and renamed the Pifi.

The second German gunboat fought the Pifi and the Mimi on January 8. After a running fight lasting for three hours in which the British boats were maneuvered very skillfully, the German boat, having sustained many hits, was sunk. The third German gunboat was thereupon scuttled by its crew after it had been bombed by a Belgian aeroplane, thus ending the German supremacy on the Lake, which had been established for many years.

The High Commissioner's despatch draws attention to the remarkable achievement of Rhodesia, with a territory of 450,000 square miles and a population of 1,600,000 natives and barely 30,000 Europeans, in securing its borders against attack within nine months of the outbreak of the war in addition to furnishing regiments for service overseas. Thus by the middle of 1916 forty per cent of the male whites of Rhodesia were on active service.

GERMAN AMIS CHANGE WITH WAR'S FORTUNES

Now Trying To Adopt Role Of
Abused And Attacked,
Says Balfour

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 13.—At the Mansion House today, replying to the City's congratulatory address on the success of his visit to America, Mr. A. J. Balfour said that it was interesting and almost amusing to the cynic to observe how the aims of Germany changed with the changing fortunes of the war.

The Germans were now, through their obedient press, trying to persuade the world that they are engaged in a defensive war; that the world in 1914 came to the conclusion from the most narrow, the most selfish and the most sordid motives that it was time Germany should be crushed and that at the present time hordes of hungry plunderers are attacking this innocent, peace-loving and cultured nation for purposes of aggrandizement. That was the legend now being spread in Germany and neutral countries. A more preposterous and ludicrous doctrine was inconceivable. Let anyone who wanted to know the spirit animating Germany before and during the last months of the war read the leading articles in the German newspapers, and, above all, study the German preachers of that date.

But he would give a concrete instance. When it dawned on German statesmen that Great Britain would not allow France to be crushed it tried to buy off Great Britain by impudently suggesting that if Germany were allowed a free hand she would guarantee that French territory in Europe would not be diminished. The natural question asked by Great Britain was: "What exactly do you mean? Will you guarantee that the

INDOOR SPORTS



By Tad

Dear Tad—
why don't you
draw an
indoor sport
showing the
good side so
people might
be roasting
them on
a roasting
or two? There
are a lot of
good people in
the world who
are not
themselves
yours truly
in Far Far
Indoor Sports
U-NO-ME.



AIRSHIPS FOR FRONT, TO BE FIRST THOUGHT

Safety Of Civilians Comes Next,
Lloyd-George Tells
Delegation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 14.—Mr. Lloyd George, yesterday, replying to a delegation of London Members of the House of Commons, admitted that there was a special case for defending London, but the safety of the soldiers at the front must be put first. If anyone said to the contrary let them find another Government. "We have

must have the first demand on our resources."

Mr. Lloyd George referred to the falsehoods which had been disseminated, including the allegation that squadrons in England were sent to France against the advice of the military. On the contrary, said the Premier, they were sent at the pressing request of Sir Douglas Haig, whom all our military advisors supported, and squadrons were sent back in the ordinary course of duty. Civilians are quite unaware of the removal of any squadrons whose movements are purely influenced by military considerations.

Mr. Lloyd George also mentioned the rumor that the aeroplanes at Hendon had been tampered with and were unable to ascend. He said that this was a pure invention. He emphasised the urgency of having

swarms of aeroplanes at the front to detect the positions of the enemy.

It was further untrue that London is devoid of fighting aircraft. Actually more first-class British fighters went up than the number of raiders.

The Premier emphasised the difficulty of hitting an aeroplane in a vital spot, adducing instances from France. He pointed out that four brought down out of 22 was a higher percentage than, for example, the two brought down out of the 84 French raiders mentioned recently. "Whether better use can be made of our aircraft is another matter," he said. The Cabinet had decided that he and General Smuts should undertake an investigation of the defences of London and all practicable steps to improve them were being taken.

The Prime Minister, who was accompanied by General Smuts, in-

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formed the deputation that the Government accepted the principle of national responsibility towards sufferers from air raids and other enemy attacks on the United Kingdom.

The Commissioner of Police notifies that in the event of enemy aircraft approaching London, police, including Special Constables, will be sent out exhibiting placards inscribed "Police Notice Take cover."

RUMANIAN MINISTERS RESIGN FROM CABINET

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
July 13.—Four Conservative Ministers in the Coalition Cabinet have resigned. They demand two more seats for the Conservatives in the Cabinet, the resignation of M. Bratianu, and the appointment of M. Take Jonecu as Minister for Foreign affairs.

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for Infants and Children.

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FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

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SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

Sports Correspondence

Some Baseball Suggestions
Sporting Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Sir.—It has seemed to some of us fans that if the best results have not been obtained this season. While the games have been to a certain extent interesting the Red-Blue Sox games seem too much of a brotherly love affair. The Navy-Shanghai games have drawn the greatest crowd even though Shanghai has invariably won the honors with a picked team.

This (to my mind) indicates that the fans of Shanghai want outside competition and want the Shanghai team to bring home the bacon; they want to root for the home team against an outside team and do not particularly care for the brotherly love stuff.

I know that the Navy can put two teams in the field, and that at least ten good players are pining to play ball, but are not permitted to do so because the navy policy is one team.

Shanghai would undoubtedly win the first few games from these players because they are out of practice. Then again these men would not have a chance with a picked Shanghai team, but with the players divided into the Red and Blue sox and with some practice, they should stand a good chance.

I believe the schedule I suggest will give the fans of Shanghai and the navy just what they are looking for, namely a chance to root for the home team against an outside team, and as the schedule stands or re-arranged to suit the local baseball management it would I think please the fans much more than the present exhibitions. Here's a sample schedule:

Tuesday—Grays-Red Sox.
Wednesday—Whites-Blue Sox.
Thursday—Blue Sox-Red Sox.
Saturday—All Navy-All Shanghai.
Sunday—Grays-Whites.
Tuesday—Whites-Red Sox.
Wednesday—Red Sox-Blue Sox.
Thursday—Grays-Blue Sox.
Saturday—All Navy-All Shanghai.
Sunday—Whites-Grays.
The Palos-Samar-Monocacy combination could be known as the Gray; the Quiros-Villalobos as the Whites.
Thanking you, I am

A FAN.

Red And Blue Sox
Fight For Lead Today

With Series Even Teams Meet
At 4:30 To Break The Tie

Red and Blue Sox battle for the lead today. The club series now stands three games all and each team claims confidence in its ability to break the tie. The last five games have been hard fought, the majority of them being won by one score margins, and were deserving of a greater show of interest than the fans have attested. Today's game starts at 4:30.

The mixed team of Navy and Shanghai players lost to the straight Shanghai aggregation, 10 to 3, Sunday. The losers took the lead in the first inning but the opposition began finding Hadley's twisters after the third. In all they notched his delivery for 12 hits. Tinkham, hurling for the winners, allowed five hits in six innings and Wilholt, who relieved him, issued one safety thereafter. Bills, Clapp and Stephenson starred in the field.

Customs Ball Team
Wins Sunday Contest

An interesting game of baseball was played on the Hongkew Recreation Park grounds Sunday afternoon when the Customs Club met the Thomas Hanbury School Old Boys Baseball Club. In a seven inning contest the Customs nine came out ahead, with an 11 to 5 score.

All of the school men are cricketers and with one or two exceptions had never played the great American game, but notwithstanding this, they made a very creditable showing and manifested the growing interest in this branch of sport. With practise and a little more knowledge of the technique of the game they will turn out a good team.

Lawn Bowls

S.L.B.C. Wins
The S.L.B.C. won from the S.R.C. Sunday by the score of 115 to 28 on the losers' ground. The scores follow:

S.R.C.	S.L.B.C.
J. E. Lucas	L. Evans
(skip)	(skip)
A. E. Eick	G. L. Campbell
E. Thompson	H. H. Fowler
S. M. Wallace	G. Dunlop
12	30
W. G. Brown	G. H. Phillips
G. Manwaring	C. M. Bain
C. Komaroff	D. MacDonald
E. Prince	W. A. Ogden
10	32
H. Veitch	J. T. Disellduff
W. Milner	E. L. Hunter
R. P. Phillips	F. C. Banham
F. Milner	A. Taylor
9	27
R. J. Bowerman	J. C. Macdougall
W. S. Featherston	
haugh	A. D. Bell
P. W. Reeves	J. Scottson
S. Green	F. Large
7	21
Total	Total 115

Yangtszepoo Wins
The Yangtszepoo Lawn Bowls Club defeated the Shanghai-Nanking Railway team on the Yangtszepoo rinks Sunday by 67 to 28. The scores were:

S.N.R.	Yangtszepoo.
W. J. Grey	F. Ferrier
(skip)	(skip)
J. Keefe	R. C. Attkinhead
F. C. Tappenden	A. Allan
Gya Din	R. Dorrance
11	33
D. McKay	J. Shaw
(skip)	(skip)
C. L. J. Wayne	G. Johnson
G. Tyler	W. Smith
P. D. Sullivan	S. Marks
17	34
28	67

Tennis

Hong Doubles Final Today

The final of the Hong Doubles Championship between Messrs. Phillips and Whitmore (H. M. Consulate-General) and Messrs. Elmore and Brown (Geo. McLean) will be played on the S.C.C. Courts at 5 p.m. today.

S. C. C. Wins

The Cricket club team won from the Public School Old Boys Sunday on the S. C. C. Courts. The results.

Normal and Wheen, S.C.C. beat Stellingwerff and White, 6-1, 4-6, 7-5, 8-6.

Dr. Moore and Grant, S. C. C. beat Ollerdessen and Hawes, 6-4, 11-13, 6-2.

Field and Knight, S.C.C. beat Remedies and Turner, 6-4, 5-7, 8-4, 7-6.

Hardwick and Thompson, S.C.C. lost to the Madar brothers, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5.

Toeg and Cheetham, S.C.C. beat Pearson and Barrados, 6-2, 7-5, 8-4.

The Police defeated the Junior Golf Club Sunday by 75 games to 68. The scores:

Critchley and Bissett, Junior Golf Club, beat Quayle and Adams, Police, 6-4, 6-3, 6-5.

Anderson and Cheetham, Junior Golf Club, lost to Jefferson and Doyle, Police, 3-6, 6-3, 2-6.

Stormes and Richards, Junior Golf Club, beat Shellswell and Bull, Police, 5-7, 6-2, 6-4.

Hooper and Birne, Junior Golf Club, beat Rawlings and Fairbairn, Police, 8-6, 1-6, 6-2.

Matthews and Gutter, Junior Golf Club, lost to Fry and McGillivray, Police, 3-6, 3-6, 1-6.

Shooting

Following are scores of the Portuguese Company, S. V. C., in the July Cup Competition, practices 5 and 6:

Class A. No Competition.

Class B. Pte. Borgia Vieira, Points 30.

Class C. Pte. Fortunato Luz, Points 26 less 8% = 23.92.

Class D. Pte. Fred. Gutierrez, Points 24 less 4% = 23.04.

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Duma Votes For An Offensive At Once;
Root Will Visit Many Russian CitiesRoot Mission May Go To The Rumanian Front;
Moscow, Kiev And Odessa Are To Be Visited

Petrograd, June 18, (via London, June 17.)—Members of the American Commission devoted Saturday to informal conferences with prominent Russians. Elihu Root, head of the mission, met Alexander J. Guchkov, chief of the Munitions Bureau. Ambassador Francis is arranging other small dinners and luncheons to enable the members of the American mission to meet the Russian Cabinet Ministers. The Americans are arranging for visits to Moscow, Kiev, and Odessa, and possibly to Rumania.

Rear Admiral Glennon and other naval officers will visit the Russian naval centers independent of the commission's movements. Major Gen. Scott and the officers of his staff will make independent visits to military places.

The indications are that the commission will remain in Russia three or four weeks.

was best fitted to accomplish this great diplomatic task. It has been said here that if Mr. Root were successful he would crown his career of statesmanship with an accomplishment exceeding all the notable achievements that had been his portion in his many years of public service.

The Duma therefore considers the resolution adds, "that the safety of Russia and the maintenance of the liberties which have been obtained lie in an immediate offensive in close co-operation with Russia's allies."

The announcement last week that the Cabinet had decided to suggest a conference of the Allies for examination of treaties was followed today by the publication of the note sent to the other Governments in question. The note suggests a conference to revise the agreements existing among the Allies as to war aims, with the exception of the London agreements which provides that none of the signatory powers shall conclude separate peace.

First Woman Minister In Office

In a woman's blouse and a leather skirt, Countess Sophie Panin yesterday appeared to take up the post of Assistant Minister of Social Welfare, a Department of State with the function of administering the charitable and social institutions and also the care of children. The Countess is the world's first woman minister. She is 45 years of age and very wealthy. She resides in a palace which she transformed into a people's house a combination of recreation place and popular university.

As an active worker of the Constitutional Democratic Party the Countess last week was elected a member of one of the newly created sub-districts. In a statement to the Associated Press she declared that her staff of officials would consist for the most part of women. She hopes that her appointment will be the signal for the transfer of social institutions in other countries into the hands of women.

Was Expected In Washington

Washington, June 27.—Officials of the Government heard with great satisfaction tonight that the Russian Duma had adopted a resolution declaring for an immediate offensive against the Teutonic enemy. This satisfaction was increased through the fact that it followed information that the Congress of Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates had rejected the plan for a separate peace.

No authoritative statement was obtainable tonight, but it was indicated that the news of the action of the Duma in favor of an offensive was no surprise. This suggested that the Government had some advance information of the disposition of the Duma.

In connection with the gratifying news from Petrograd attention was called to the fact that the reports to the State Department in regard to conditions in Russia have been more optimistic than surface developments indicated. David R. Francis, the American Ambassador at Petrograd, has never adopted the pessimistic tone that has filled most statements coming from those who were in favor of having Russia retain full membership in the Entente Alliance. His view very generally was that the patriotic spirit necessary to the defeat of Germany was still alive in Russia and that it would prevail in the end over those who wanted to quit fighting. The advices received from Petrograd today seem to sustain Mr. Francis as a prophet.

Nothing was obtained tonight to show the views of the Government as to the effect of Elihu Root's participation in the effort to have Russia remain true to her allies, but it is not doubted here that as soon as the country learns of the part played by Mr. Root in this effort there will be a widespread demand that full credit be given to him.

When Mr. Root left Washington he was said to share a rather general view that his was a forlorn hope. At the same time there was a prevalent feeling that if the desire of the United States that Russia remain in the allied column was to be realized Mr. Root was the man who

from the Cabinet in favor of another Socialist not actively associated with the Stockholm movement. It is expected that M. Rottboer, the Conservative representative in the Cabinet, will withdraw, but it is not believed the rupture will lead to new elections.

approaching the E. of Luzon its direction is still unknown.

16.—S.E. squalls; cloudy but rather fine and hot weather.

Monday, July 16, 1917.

WEATHER.

Bar. at Cent. mm. 750.15
Inches. 29.85 29.90

Variation mm. for 24 h. 25.1 24.6

Variation mm. for 12 h. 23.0 24.8

Direction NNE

Wind Kilometers per hour 10 10

Miles 6.2 6.2

Temperature Fah. 70.7 70.1

Humidity % 97.7 96.0

Visibility 2 8

Rainfall mm. 0 0

Sea-level mm. 0 0

Siccawei Weather Report

15.—The typhoon of Fukien crossed Kiangsi in a N.W. direction.

Strong S.E. squalls on our coasts

intermittent showers during the morning.

Signs of a new typhoon ap-

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WEATHER

Monsoon very hard on the coast North
of the Formosa Channel, inter-
rupted in the South. The typhoon
of the Philippines is likely to
advance rapidly towards the
E. R. of Luzon.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JULY 17, 1917

Keep The News On The
Front Page

"IN one of a series of 'War Papers,' which its intelligence and publicity division is issuing, the School of Journalism of Columbia University, New York, adumbrates what it describes as 'Our Headline Policy,' says the Times.

"This 'Appeal to the [United States] Press' breathes such a splendid entente spirit that it is a pleasure to give some of its sentiments publicity in one of the countries of what Columbia University desires should always be spoken of as 'Our Allies.' The American people, it is said, know that 'team work' and 'team work' only, can win this war.

"It is upon this knowledge that the American people must now act. It is the editors of the public Press who have it in their power to lead them to this action, by keeping the necessity for it, the ideal of it, constantly before the people, by making them realize that victory can be won only through unity. How is this to be done? Editorials, repeated editorials, are both desirable and necessary. But to one reader who is influenced once by a given editorial many hundreds are influenced, day by day, by the headlines of the paper, and by the wording and form of presentation of the news.

"It is therefore to a considered and continuous policy of news presentation that we must look primarily for the keeping before the American people of the importance of team play, and of the fact that we are today a member of a great team of nations whose success is ours and whose failure would alike be ours.

"In this policy of news presentation the following is important:

"(1) Do not use the phrases, 'The Allies,' 'The Entente Powers,' etc. Say 'Our Allies,' 'Our Gallant Allies,' 'The French,' etc. Say 'We,' whenever possible. Write of 'Our Allies' advance upon St. Quentin, 'Our Allies take Le Fer.' Speak of 'The Enemy' in alluding to Germany. Germany is our enemy. In this it makes no manner of difference whether we have a formal alliance, established by Senatorial action, or not. We have a *de facto* and pragmatic alliance, in that we are fighting a common enemy. And only as this is iterated and re-iterated can it be made to sink into the public consciousness.

"(2) Keep the news of the actual fighting, so far as possible, upon the front page. It is our fighting. It is the reason why all our local activities—the raising of troops, the training of men here and there, the manufacture of munitions, and the issuance of billions of credit—are conducted. These activities can be understood only in their relation to the end for which they are undertaken. Keep that end in evidence.

"(3) Keep the Americans now with our Allies before the public as Americans. There are at the present time 25,000 men from the United States fighting in France with the French and English. Before our declaration of war we

could not with propriety emphasize this fact; but now that war is declared, it is necessary to recognize it. It is a larger number of American soldiers than were present at the Battle of Santiago. Treat it as such. We do not have to wait to send troops to the battlefields of Europe—though many additional hundreds of thousands must be sent there before this war is won. Our soldiers are there now. Help the country to realize this and never to forget it. It is, in literal fact, our advance upon St. Quentin, our mastery of the air.

"Keep the news of our battles, our advance, our triumphs, or our reverses on the front page. The troops in the trenches are our troops. They are ours in a double sense. Thousands of them are our fellow-citizens; the rest are fighting in our cause. Only by thus presenting our efforts will our preparations for still greater efforts be seen in their true perspective. The means to be understood, must be seen as means in a relation to their end. That end is the defeat of Germany—a defeat that is being accomplished on the battlefields of Europe and on the high seas."

Correspondence

Ulster Volunteer Force Hospital

Mr. J. J. Dunne, Hon. Sec. St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai has courteously forwarded the following letters to us:

Headquarters, Old Town Hall, Belfast.
June 4, 1917.

From:—Lt-General Sir George Richardson, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., G.O.C., Ulster Volunteer Force.

To:—The President, St. Patrick's Society, Shanghai.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge your kind letter of 17th April, 1917.

Today I have received a cheque for £64.15.10 per Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

An official receipt will be forwarded.

In the meanwhile, I would like to take this opportunity of asking you to convey to the Members St. Patrick's Society, Shanghai, the grateful thanks of the U.V.F. generally, and the U.V.F. Hospital of which I have the honor to be Chairman, for your most generous contribution, which will be devoted to a bed in the U.V.F. Hospital, and named "St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai." The amount you have so kindly allotted will cover the expenses of the bed.

I wish to explain that the U.V.F. Hospital admits men of every class and creed, who receive, free of charge, the care and attention of a Nursing Staff, and the services of the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons in Belfast.

We have accommodation for over 600 beds (including a ward of over 200 beds, for limbless men, and orthopaedic cases).

I have the pleasure to send you under a separate cover a Calendar prepared in 1916, which will partially explain the position and scope of the work.

It is subsequent to the issue of the Limbless Ward has been constructed.

With renewed thanks to you, and all the good fellows, who have helped us.

Yours sincerely,

GEO. RICHARDSON,
Lt. General, C.O.C., U.V.F.
Ulster Volunteer Force Hospital,
Belfast.

June 5, 1917.

Enclosures.

H. G. SIMMS, Esq.,
St. Patrick's Society,
Shanghai, China.

Dear Sir,

General Sir George Richardson has handed me your letter of the 17th April, together with a cheque for £64.15.10, which amount has been subscribed by the Members of your Society for the purpose of endowing a bed in the above Hospital, and here with I have pleasure in enclosing your formal acknowledgment.

I should be glad if you would convey to the Member of your Society the best thanks of my Committee and myself for their very generous action. It is most gratifying to us to know that our work at home has the approval of our friends abroad.

The Hospital which originally started with 100 beds has now been extended to take in over 600 patients.

We have included in it a section for limbless cases and an Orthopaedic Hospital for all Ireland. We have also opened an Officers' Hospital and are now opening another Hospital for neurosphena patients.

I enclose you copy of the Report for last year in which you will see the workings of the Hospital since the opening.

With renewed thanks,

Yours very truly,

R. M. LINDSEY.

Daylight Saving

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Shanghai, July 13.—Sir.—To settle in a few words the "Daylight Saving" will you please let me know how it is enforced in the countries which have adopted same? The main point of the argument is whether the hands of a clock are actually shifted.

Yours respectfully,

SUBSCRIBER.

Yes, the clock is actually turned back.

Novelist Warns
Germany

Under the title "House and Hearth," the noted German novelist, Gustav Frenssen recently contributed an article to the Dusseldorf General Anzeiger which has aroused considerable comment in the London press because of the almost hysterical manner in which he warns his countrymen of the possibility of Germany being defeated in the war, and expresses the fear that there are too many of his compatriots who do not share his alarm, who are satisfied with things as they are, and smugly look forward to a speedy ending of the war and a resumption of the ease and comforts of peace.

Germany is full of such people, Frenssen says, honest enough men and women in their way, but lacking the true feeling for events and the true sense of sacrificial duty. These people, he asserts, are "children of peace," who believe that because the war of 1870 ended so happily this war will also end to their satisfaction, and all things be as before. The only difference will be that somewhere near the village church there will be a new monument erected engraved with innumerable names and decked with innumerable wreaths.

In language full of references to Biblical events and theological phrases Dr. Frenssen, who is a retired clergyman, says he almost despairs of bringing the actualities home to these good people. He finds it difficult to show them that this is not a war like its predecessors. This war, he declares, is a world catastrophe, a turning point in history.

It is a time resembling that when Jerusalem fell, like that when Germany in the Thirty Years' War fell into a state of indescribable desolation, or like the French Revolution, when an ancient world and an ancient people sank into ruins. God saw the world and found it ripe. He nodded and there followed this catastrophe for humanity.

In passionate terms Frenssen advises the people not to think that things will right themselves. "They are ten against four," he exclaims, "and each of the ten wants something. What would then remain for Germans? Yes, what would remain?"

"The proud German ships, thousands and thousands of them, our strength and our spirit? They would be lost. Our colonies, the strong young arms which we stretched out? They would be hacked off. Our money, on which we have stamped our human labor and pains? It would be spread broadcast over all the world—it would build French houses, it would fill huge Russian hands, it would help England's wealth and arrogance to add another story to its Tower of Babel, it would help to pay America for the shells which have slaughtered German children.

"Yes, yes, we are a great nation. But what is a great nation without arms and with an empty purse? And hated by the entire world. What do I say? Hated? Let them hate us. But hated and conquered, hated and under their feet, hated and subject to the arrogance of the entire world. Who could bear that? Who could survive it?"

Frenssen assures his readers that this picture is not painted in too gloomy colors. If ships, colonies, and money go, what is left? he asks. Ready money secretly stored! Non-sense, the State would find it, the neighbors would betray the hiding place.

"You retain your fresh, healthy hands," he continues. They would no longer be yours. They would be employed to make money for foreigners. You retain your fields and your horses, your deeds? You don't. Your fields and your horses and securities would all be mortgaged. But you retain your children? Even that will be denied you. You will have to relinquish your children, who will wander off into other lands, less stricken than Germany.

"In Germany you must slay for others. And, finally, you think you will retain your peace, your honor, your old days? No, no. No one will want old days in a Germany which has so sunk after such a past of marvel and labor, after so long a line of noble citizens, soldiers, and Princes, after so glorious an ascent, in this Germany which has been a light to enlighten the world. Germany a land of swede turnips! Germany poor, with ashes on her head, without a future. Let them call us Huns, so long as we are victorious. Should we conquer, our traders and seamen can say, 'Yes, we are Huns, that is to say, we are the bravest nation on earth. The world fell on us, and we beat the world. Huns? Certainly. But a century of Germany as a swede turnip land, and behind us England with her whip. Intolerable!'

"That must not be," the author then exclaims. "Germans must be wakened," he writes, "awake as Hindenburg and the other Generals, awake all day long, and when night comes only one thought—How can I help thee, O Germany!"

Humanity Is Sailing With Sealed Orders

Mr. James Douglas, with the help of the wild cherry, the lark and the cuckoo, and other things which go to the making of the loveliness of May and June, constructs an article of great charm in the Daily News.

"Listening to the lark and the cuckoo amid the riot of light and color that is making the third May of the war more marvellous than any May in living memory, I find myself tempted to appeal from the world of mankind to the world of nature," he writes.

"It is hard to resist the suspicion that we interpret life too rigidly in terms of our own sensations. After all, we are a very small part of the great affair that is going on around us without taking the least notice of our highly specialized energies. We need now and then to be shaken violently out of our tribal egotism, and to be reminded that the great movement of things does not wholly depend upon our puny efforts.

"I have no doubt that the cuckoo would be amused if he were to learn that we have views about him, and he might even be disposed to hint that he has views about us. He might indulge in pity for his friend the ploughman who told me yesterday that he had not tasted beer for six months, seeing that he is poorer now with five and twenty shillings a week than he was before the war with seventeen and sixpence. He might even pose as being wiser and warier than the ploughman. Perhaps he is!

"As I drink in the green loveliness of the larches, and try to count the manifold hues that melt into each other along the magical patch of earth that slopes up out of the valley. I am humbled by the discovery that man has only a little finger in it all. That tumult of apple blossom owes almost nothing to his will. The alchemy which prepared its explosion during the long winter was superhuman. Those blossoms would have bloomed if this had been a valley of human death like those sad valleys of the Somme and Aisne, Aisne and Scarpe, provided that their parent branches had been spared by axe and shell. They owe something to human fostering, but not very much. And over there, gleaming softly through the green leaflets of the larches, the wild cherry refutes the arrogance of man. Unpruned and untrained, it tosses its brief beauty into the shining air, a rainbow's rosie radiance hardly more logical than that of a gliding cloud. It is indeed not much more than a cloud at ancho in a sea of green.

"It may seem strange that the hurt spirit of man should be able to draw comfort from the wild cherry, and I am ready to be told that I am a victim of the pathetic fallacy when I say that it is the most invigorating optimist of my acquaintance. But it is no fancy of mine that the wild cherry whispered to me a message of faith in the unborn days and forbade me to despair of humanity. Its grace came into being without my assistance. The mysterious forces that thrust its color into the sunny air are not in any way associated with human plan or contrivance. They are beneficial forces, it is plain, for no baseful power could express itself in so lovely a fashion.

"It may seem strange that the hurt spirit of man should be able to draw comfort from the wild cherry, and I am ready to be told that I am a victim of the pathetic fallacy when I say that it is the most invigorating optimist of my acquaintance. But it is no fancy of mine that the wild cherry whispered to me a message of faith in the unborn days and forbade me to despair of humanity. Its grace came into being without my assistance. The mysterious forces that thrust its color into the sunny air are not in any way associated with human plan or contrivance. They are beneficial forces, it is plain, for no baseful power could express itself in so lovely a fashion.

"And the thought surged through my mind that we are not utterly isolated from the good mystery that triumphs in the wild cherry. It is well that we should put forth our utmost effort to clothe our bare twigs with beauty, but there is another energy at work in us, and its purpose is mightier than ours. Out of all the evil of the war it will in due time bring forth a coronal of loveliness not less wonderful than that the wild cherry wears for a wildly lyrical week.

"Much may be achieved by the purified will of man, but the wild cherry teaches me that there is a higher and holier will in action, and bids me refuse to drop into despondency because I feel that the shaping will of humanity is feeble and confused. In this mood I revolt against the cult of self-worship which my pride in human achievement is apt to engender. I feel that humanity is a ship that is sailing with sealed orders, and that its captain is not altogether dependent upon its crew.

"And this mystical conviction is deepened by the knowledge that the wisest men have not been able to foresee the course of the war, and that things are happening which no prophet has prophesied. Where is the seer who foretold the Russian revolution or the American miracle? There will be other unpredicted marvels, and I hazard the prophecy that they will all furnish evidence of a beneficial design that transcends the wisdom of statesmen, the craft of admirals, and the intellectual toil of generals. But when the wild cherry blossoms out of the war we shall all see and salute its beauty.

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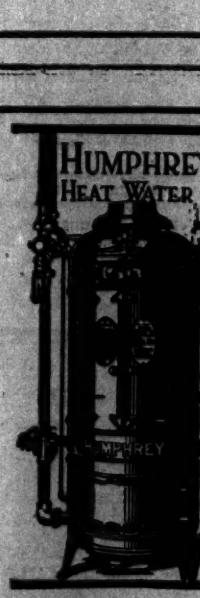
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Misconceptions Of Corot

In Mrs. Van Rensselaer's "Six Portraits" she says of Corot:

"Every one knows that Corot was a landscape painter with an especial love for the neighborhoods of Ville d'Avray and for effects of springtime foliage and early evening or morning light. But it is a great mistake to think of him as confined to such effects or even as narrowly devoted to landscape painting. He painted all hours of the day, and now and then moonlight, too. Figures enliven nearly all his landscapes. Sometimes they are peasants laboring in wood and field; more often classic nymphs or dancers in surroundings that reveal his memory of southern scenes; and occasionally the characters of some antique fable. Twice, for instance, Corot painted Orpheus. Homer with a group of shepherds, Democritus, Daphne and Chloe, and Virgil serving as a guide to Dante. Sacred history likewise attracted him. He also painted flowers, and still-life subjects and interiors; many streets and distant city views; animals; large draped figures and no less than forty portraits."

"But the grossest misconception with regard to Corot is not the one that ignores his width of range. It is a much more serious mistake to believe that because he 'idealised' nature he did not represent her faithfully; because he suppressed details he did not see or could not render them; because his mature work looks very 'free' he had not studied conscientiously. Nothing so afflicts a real student

of Corot as to hear him called an exponent of superficiality or 'dash.'

"If ever a man worked hard at his art it was Corot. The number of his preparatory studies was immense, and they were made in his latest as well as in his earliest years. 'Conscience' was his watchword, the nickname his scholars gave him, the one recipe he gave them when they asked him how to learn to paint. The first things to produce, he said, were studies in submission; later came the time for studies in picture-making. . . . It is true, as a friend once said, that what Corot wanted to paint was 'not so much Nature as his love for her.' But to love her meant to pursue her with patient care, to know her well and fully; and to paint his love meant not to alter her charm but to bring into clear relief those elements therein which most appealed to him. Individuality in art no man prized more highly; but he defined it as 'the individual expression of a truth,' and said that to develop it one must work with an ardor that knows no concessions. His whole life was given up to work, and his whole work was an effort to see Nature with more and more distinctness, and to render her with more and more fidelity."

"Corot's aim was always to simplify expression, to disengage the thing he wished to say—the main idea and meaning, the picture he had in mind—from the thousand and minor pictures and ideas that had been wound up with it in Nature. As he lived and labored his power to do this increased. When he retouched an early canvas he was greater probably than that of any other painter except Theodore Rousseau; and the loving patience of his efforts to express it has never been surpassed. These are the reasons why he could permit himself to be the most free and personal and poetic of all landscape painters."

never added anything; improvement always meant suppression—some broadening touch. But the fact is a proof of growing knowledge, not of waning interest in truth. What he wanted to repeat were not Nature's statistics but their sum total; not her minutiae, but the result she had wrought with them; not the elements with which she had built up a landscape, but the landscape itself as his eye had embraced it. . . . This he wanted to paint, and this he did paint with extraordinary truth as well as charm and individuality."

"The real lesson taught by Corot's pictures and Corot's life is that breadth in painting (if it is not meaningless and empty) must repose on accurate knowledge; that freedom (if it is not mere idle license) must have its basis in fidelity to facts; that feeling must be guided by reason and self-restraint. Corot's knowledge of natural facts—within the circle of such scenes as he preferred to paint—was greater probably than that of any other painter except Theodore Rousseau; and the loving patience of his efforts to express it has never been surpassed. These are the reasons why he could permit himself to be the most free and personal and poetic of all landscape painters."

They had left the millinery department now, and were standing apart by themselves, awaiting the elevator which should carry them back to the street floor. "I know, of course, that plenty of the feathers used for trimming hats are from creatures of the farmyard which had already been taken for food. But I don't like the idea of killing a man and then taking his coat, do you? What would be thought of us if we did that with our fellow men? We don't; but, instead, we do it with the birds and animals who cannot protect themselves. Oh, the stories I've heard of the brutes who strip the wings from the gulls, without stopping first to spare them the pain. And there are the inexpressible trappers of the north woods, who it is difficult to believe retain any human feelings at all. I'm done with it all; I'll not wear furs and I'll not wear feathers. You know, with many it is simply a question of laziness.

It is far easier to buy a feather-trimmed hat which is becoming than

to refuse it, as I did just now. It means, you see, that I must look further for the hat which suits me. But I'd rather do that and keep my conscience clear. It seems to me that it is just a question of whether or not one's sense of humanity is stronger than one's desire for idle decoration of one's personal belongings. Because I can't be sure how many feathers were procured, I've resolved to refuse to purchase any at all. I hear the manufacturers are urging increased sale of wings and feathers for millinery purposes. Probably they are getting alarmed for their business, because, when one comes to investigate, there are a number of women who have taken the same stand in the matter that I have. The humane societies are opposing the manufacturers, of course, and most properly. And I propose to help them."

Just then the elevator arrived; they got in and were shot downwards. Suffice it to say that neither shopper ever bought another hat adorned with feathers.



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10 Cents Per Package
of 5 Bars

It is delightfully comforting and sustaining, and helps to drive away fatigue. Aids digestion and keeps the teeth in fine condition. TRY SOME.

Obtainable Everywhere.



SPEARMINT
(WRIGLEY'S)

SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA: G. E. T. S. BROS. AND CO., INC., SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND MANILA.

**BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST**

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	3600 B.
Chartered	250 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	120 B.
Cathay, ordy	120 B.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 342 1/2
North China	Tls. 140 S.
Union of Canton	Tls. 192 1/2 B.
Yangtze	
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	S143 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 325 So.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def	120s. B.
"Shei"	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Shanghai Tug (O)	Tls. 50 S.
Shanghai Tug (F)	Tls. 36 B.
Kochien	
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.80
Oriental Cons.	278 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	\$2.45
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$115
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 93 So.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 71 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 84 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 80 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	\$9 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 155 So.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 100
International	Tls. 92
International Pref.	Tls. 68
Lao-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 58
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 124
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.60
Yangtzeapo	Tls. 5 1/2
Yangtzeapo Pref.	Tls. 100
Industrials	
Butter Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	395 S.
Green Island	Tls. 7.30
Langkawi	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 145
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$15 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	860
Lane, Crawford	896 B.
Mourie	335
Watson	86 B.
Weeks	Tls. 15 1/2
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9.60 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 44 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 37
Batu Amah 1913	Tls. 1 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4 1/2
Chemco United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempekak	Tls. 11 1/2
Cheng	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 10 B.
Gula Kalumpang	Tls. 7 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 19 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kanayang	Tls. 27 1/2
Karan	Tls. 12 1/2
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 17 B.
Padang	Tls. 13 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Permatas	Tls. 3 1/2
Repahe	Tls. 1 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.90
Sekee	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Seambu	Tls. 1.10 B.
Senawang	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.90
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6 B.
Shai Malay-pref.	Tls. 12.20
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.60 B.
Sungai	Tls. 1.55 B.
Sungai Duri	Tls. 11 1/2
Sua Manggi	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.70 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1.60 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.05 B.
Tong	Tls. 19 1/2
Ubobi	Tls. 2 1/2
Zhangbei	Tls. 5 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Asb.	82
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 70 1/2 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 20 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 80 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 235 S.
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road	
Telephone No. 398.	
BICKERTON'S PRIVATE HOTEL	
Established 22 years.	
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trains, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.	
British-America Assurance Co.	
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.	
FRAZAR & Co.	

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 16, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Tls.

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
@ 931=Tls. 1.07
@ 12.4=Mex. 41.47

Mex. dollars Market rate .72.125

Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch....

Bar Silver 393

Copepe Cash 1813

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 3/10=Tls. 5.18

exch. @ 72.4=Mex. 37.16

Peking Bar 263

Native Interest 0.06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 403d.

Bank Rate of Discount 5%

Market rate of discount:—

3 m-s. %

4 m-s. %

6 m-s. %

7 m-s. %

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83 m-s. %

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87 m-s. %

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital \$1,200,000

Reserve Fund 1,000,000

Reserve Liability of Share-holders 1,200,000

Head Office: 18 Bouverie, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.L.E.

T. Cutbush, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevile Gosschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Iloilo Puket

Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Batavia Karachi Saigon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Taiping

Delhi Manila (F. M. S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower)

Haiphong New York Burns)

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER,

Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Successors et Agences:

Bankok Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mengtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondichery Peking Toulane

Haiphong Papeete

Hankou Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,

Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin,

Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and

Rotterdam

President:

JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMUTH,

Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds—

Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s.

Silver 18,500,000

\$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

S. H. Dowdell, Esq., Chairman.

F. C. Butcher, Esq., Deputy

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, (Chairman)

A. H. Compton, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Patten, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Iloilo Pekin

Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon

Calcutta London S. Francisco

Canton Lyons Shanghai

Colombo Malacca Singapore

Foochow Manila Sourabaya

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin New York Tsingtao

Iloilo Yokohama

London Bankers:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,

Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (Fully-paid) 35,000,000

Reserve Fund 24,000,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Per Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Hailan Pekin

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Chanchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan) Hongkong Tsingtao

(cheude) Newchwang Vladivostok

Chefo Nicolaoekhokh Yokohama

Dainy (Dairen o-A)

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,

G. CARRERE,

Managers for China

and Japan

Head Office: HONGKONG, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000

Capital Paid-up " 34,000,000

Reserve Fund " 21,500,000

Head Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00

Reserve \$ 10,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,100,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both Taels and Dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both Taels and Dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,

General Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Head Office: HONGKONG, JAPAN.

Capital Paid-up \$ 300,000.00

Reserve \$ 10,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,100,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both Taels and Dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both Taels and Dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 16th April, 1915)

Capital & Surplus—U.S. \$6,500,000.00

Undivided Profits 1,010,000.00

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang,

Mukden, Changchun, Harbin,

Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Kaifeng,

Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu,

Yangtow, Chinkiang, Nanking,

Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foo-

chow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen,

etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

2 HANKOW Road.

Loans granted on approved

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London or Liverpool via ports.

(For Liverpool.)

Tens

SUWA MARU	21,000	July 31
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	AUG. 5
HITACHI MARU	12,500	AUG. 19

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

INABA MARU

12,500 Capt. K. Higo, July 21, 1917

YOKOHAMA MARU

12,500 Capt. T. Terada, Aug. 6

SADO MARU

12,500 Capt. K. Shinoh, Aug. 23, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HAKUAI MARU

5,000 Capt. K. Takano, July 17

YAMASHIRO MARU

7,000 Capt. K. Sudzuki, July 21

OME MARU

7,000 Capt. M. Machida, July 24

OSHIKUGO MARU

5,500 Capt. Y. Yui, July 28

YAWATA MARU

7,000 Capt. K. Yakuhashi, July 31

KOBE TO SEATTLE.

TAMBA MARU

12,500 Capt. K. Akamatsu, Aug. 3

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

KWANNO MARU

8,500 Capt. S. Saito, July 12

KASUGA MARU

7,000 Capt. K. Yagiu, July 19

FOR JAPAN.

ATSUTA MARU

16,000 July 18

INABA MARU

12,500 Capt. K. Higo, July 21

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

Leave Hongkong.

NIKKO MARU

10,000 July 17, 1917

AKI MARU

12,500 Aug. 14, 1917

TANGO MARU

14,000 Sept. 18, 1917

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yulen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yulen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2723.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

700 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail Mail Luxe Miles Peking-Mukden Line Mail Mail Mail

101 8. B. S. 1. B. S. 2. B. S. 4. B. S. 102. B. S. 6. B. S.

208 84. 300 0 dep. Peking arr. Tientsin-Central dep. 2204 1940 1020

2345 1119 685 dep. Tientsin-Central dep. 1948 1700 720

2350 1117 640 84 dep. Tientsin-Central dep. 1948 1628 710

009 1753 530 80 dep. Tientsin-East dep. 1941 1645 700

1910 530 231 524 arr. Mukden dep. 2241 1043

Local Mail Luxe Miles Tientsin-Pukow Line Mail Local

725 1100 — 0 dep. Tientsin-East arr. 1708 1950

725 1110 — 2.71 dep. Tientsin-Central arr. 1651 1941

745 1200 — 2.71 dep. Tientsin-Central arr. 1651 1941

1138 1550 — 78 dep. Tientsin-Central arr. 1352 1540

1457 1740 — 148 dep. Tientsin-Central arr. 1042 1158

1501 2021 — — arr. Tianshiu dep. 804 846

7. 220 — — dep. Tianshiu arr. 8. 182

8. 201 — — dep. Tianshiu arr. 601 1542

108 228 — 256 dep. Tianshiu arr. 349 1311

1300 039 — 318 dep. Tianshiu arr. 339 1256

1315 018 — 377 dep. Tianshiu arr. 130 108

1558 316 — — arr. Tianshiu dep. 234 810

1814 450 — — arr. Tianshiu dep. 10. 722

690 457 — — dep. Tianshiu arr. 239 2007

1156 823 — 523 dep. Tianshiu arr. 1953 1442

1206 810 — — dep. Tianshiu arr. 1944 1424

1657 1139 — 600 dep. Tianshiu arr. 1648 922

1849 1320 — 631 arr. Tianshiu dep. 154 722

Local Mail Luxe Miles Shanghai-Nanking Line Express Express

16. 10. B. S. 1. B. S. 1. B. S.

1420 0. 0. dep. Nanking-Ferry arr. 1416 1415 600

2360 1420 — — arr. Nanking-Ferry arr. 765 2300

700 2120 — 193 arr. Shanghai-North dep. — —

Express Express Luxe Miles Tientsin-Pukow Line

90 136 2136. Yenchiu a. 610 1200 200 530 1110 18004. Lueck a. 810 140 2100

102 1435 2234. Yenchiu a. 52 1185 1805 630 1215 1905. Teochung d. 702 130 198

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service.

9 — train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. a — train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsachow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SPAIN TO BE NEUTRAL TILL END, SAYS KING

Alfonso Tells Interviewer His Country Cannot Enter War Unless Attacked

(Reuters' Agency War Service) London, July 14.—King Alfonso, interviewed by a correspondent of the Daily Express, emphasised that Spain must be neutral to the end unless attacked.

He said: "Our relations with Great Britain and France are excellent. We are able to supply them with necessary material. If England could send us coal and the United States cotton, everything would be perfect."

Some Spaniards admired before the War the reputation of the German Army, but the pro-Germans in Spain were in no way opponents of the Allies.

He hoped Great Britain next year would import oranges to relieve the distress among the orange-growers in Valencia.

Referring to the political crisis, he said that Spain was suffering from financial indigence. Some Spaniards were very prosperous as a result of the war while others had suffered severely. This had resulted in industrial unrest. The situation is complicated by a patriotic movement in the army which wants to see the money Parliament has voted for the army utilised to the best possible advantage. The army also demanded to be modernised, but it was untrue that its discipline and loyalty have been impaired.

Another complication was the demand by Catalonia for a sort of Home Rule. The Government was prepared to discuss the demands of the Catalans if legally made and also to satisfy demands, which are justified, made by other parts of Spain, but the crisis cannot be settled before the end of the war.

He believed the war would long continue. It was impossible for him to offer mediation after the declarations made by Mr. Lloyd George and M. Ribot.

He expressed the opinion that the war would cause an immense upheaval in all countries and that future Governments would lean towards socialism similar to British State Socialism.

He regretted that the Reformers in Spain who were formerly pro-monarchist now sided with the Republicans, saying that he belonged to a past age, but was there a more modern king than himself? He looked to the future with confidence.

U. S. Trade Attache Arrives Here Thursday

Mr. Julean Arnold Will Open Offices Next To American Consulate

The plans of Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, to visit Shanghai have been upset by the recent unsettled conditions in Peking and it is now announced that he will arrive here on Thursday. He will open offices on the second floor at No. 19 Whangpoo Road, adjoining the American Consulate-General, his hours being from 9 to 11 a.m. daily. Those wishing consultations regarding American trade questions should call at that time.

It was Mr. Arnold's original intention to have reached Shanghai two weeks ago, opening offices in the Astor House.

British Naval Planes In New Bombing Raids

Several Tons Of Explosives Dropped On Important Military Objectives

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

London, July 14.—The Admiralty reports: Our Naval aeroplanes carried out bombing raids last night on military objectives at Artrycock, Houttave, Nieuw Munster and Ghislies, the aerodromes and railway-junction north of Thourout, the dock and canal-dumps at Bruges and the railway-junction south of Ostend. It was difficult to ascertain the results owing to poor visibility.

They also bombed the Solway Works at Zeebrugge and the root of Zeebrugge Mole. Several tons of bombs were dropped. All our machines returned safely.

BRITISH TRADE FIGURES

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

London, July 14.—There was a decrease in exports from the United Kingdom last month of £3,622,900 and in imports of £859,333 as compared with the same month last year.

Food Economy Praised By Lloyd George

Figures Show England Has Large Decrease In Consumption Of Bread

(Reuters' Agency War Service) London, July 13.—Mr. Lloyd George has written to the Chairman of the National War Savings Committee thanking it for its efforts and paying a tribute to the national campaign for food economy.

He adds that he has every hope that the people of Great Britain will be able to claim that they accomplished of their own free-will what the people of other countries could only achieve by compulsion.

What the Committee has done is illustrated by the figures of the reduction in the consumption of bread. Thus, in Paddington the consumption has dropped 25 to 30 per cent in two months: in Willesden the bread sales during the week ending May 12 totalled 45,839 lbs. as compared with 380,404 lbs. during the week ending the 2nd June: Brighton shows 20 per cent less and Reading 25 per cent while Portsmouth

Business and Official Notices

Special Notice to Mariners

No. 487.

MARINE DEPARTMENT CHARTS.

Correction plan for Chart No. 2.

A Correction Plan for Marine Department Chart No. 2, the Yangtze River (Sheet 1), Woosung to Plover Point (including the Tsungming Crossing on a large scale), showing the latest soundings on the Tsungming Crossing, is now procurable free on application.

W. Ferd. Tyler,
Coast Inspector,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 16th July, 1917.

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

Head Office, 5 Avenue Edouard VII,
Shanghai.

58th DRAWING of \$2,000
PREMIUM BONDS.

Total number of bonds which participated in the Drawing 3,370.

Total amount reimbursed to bondholders \$10,110 representing 25 per cent of \$40,440 being premium on \$3,370 bonds for the month of July, 1917.

Holder of Bond No. 679 receives \$2,000

Holder of Bond No. 1415 receives 1,370

Holder of Bond No. 2417 receives 1,000

Holder of Bond No. 2734 receives 600

Holder of Bond No. 2511 receives 300

Holder of Bond No. 1549 receives 300

Holder of Bond No. 1122 receives 200

Holder of Bond No. 429 receives 200

Holder of Bond No. 3067 receives 160

Holder of Bond No. 250 receives 56

Holder of following 327 bonds receive \$12.00 each, in all. 3,324

Total amount reimbursed \$10,110

1 587 1093 1678 2233 2873
2 587 1093 1678 2233 2873
3 587 1093 1678 2233 2873
22 1116 1690 2348 2910
36 618 1118 1704 2351 2914
47 651 1150 1723 2361 2938
60 654 1156 1730 2363 2946
61 656 1159 1733 2387 2947
65 664 1167 1774 2414 2957
103 685 1175 1783 2446 2959
107 712 1177 1785 2456 2962
115 727 1186 1790 2462 2967
120 732 1186 1803 2505 2975
125 734 1202 1809 2512 2985
126 750 1225 1811 2518 2998
147 753 1287 1818 2544 3014
152 754 1283 1820 2545 3019
164 764 1264 1840 2546 3024
167 780 1255 1847 2557 3026
172 793 1272 1854 2562 3027
178 803 1296 1854 2575 3042
229 804 1294 1859 2592 3047
321 1227 1872 2606 3101
348 830 1335 1876 2612 3048
371 835 1327 1876 2621 3052
278 829 1381 1878 2623 3054
233 842 1398 1829 2654 3071
238 846 1402 1938 2654 3082
296 853 1407 1940 2660 3084
303 857 1418 1961 2667 3085
214 859 1421 1969 2668 3106
229 860 1421 1969 2675 3106
245 878 1463 1994 2674 3106
400 882 1476 1997 2675 3108
401 886 1481 2001 2704 3111
416 910 1501 2011 2716 3118
422 912 1509 2013 2730 3119
445 913 1527 2016 2739 3125
462 923 1532 2017 2742 3127
465 928 1540 2020 2766 3132
476 970 1557 2028 2767 3134
480 971 1559 2038 2767 3136
497 981 1569 2065 2778 3148
502 991 1574 2081 2782 3183
503 1000 1577 2081 2785 3235
508 1012 1687 2104 2798 3246
514 1020 1601 2113 2801 3255
518 1029 1606 2122 2825 3267
528 1037 1622 2131 2829 3298
548 1040 1629 2138 2856 3315
551 1054 1632 2171 2864 3358
555 1065 1635 2197 2886 3365
562 1071 1636 2199 2871 3367
579 1074 1644 2366 2887 3367
580 1078 1655 2292 2873 3368
594 1086 1660 2016 2739 3125

I certify the above to be a correct record of the drawing of July 16, 1917.

S. A. SETH,
Auditor.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 30th July to the 11th August, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,

A. STEPHEN
Manager.

Shanghai, 13th July, 1917.

14474

NOTICE

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT has removed its office to No. 19A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building, where all business relating to the Passenger Department will be transacted.

Telephone Central 162.

Telegrams Gancapac.

G. M. JACKSON,
Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.

Notice to Americans

American citizens interested in the contemplated formation of a Liberty Loan Association in China are invited to meet at the American Consulate-General at 5.15 p.m., tomorrow, July 18, 1917.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consulate-General.

Burlington Hotel

(173 BUBBLING WELL ROAD).
SHANGHAI.

A FIRST-CLASS Hotel conveniently situated near Town but away from the noise, dust, etc.

Specially suitable for those who cannot get away for the Summer, but require a change and quiet nights amidst pleasant surroundings.

GOOD rooms, with Bathrooms attached, to let.

REASONABLE RATES.

Hotel's own Motor Car for hire at the usual charges.

14419

NOTICE

The undersigned begs to give notice that from this date all his legal business will be transacted during office hours at his law offices, No. 1 Soochow Road, and after office hours by appointment at his residence, No. 289 Ave. Joffre. Telephone 4161.

TIAM H. FRANKING,
Attorney & Counsellor at law.
July 10, 1917.

14483

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2452.

Thomas Hanbury School for Boys

THE Council is prepared to receive applications for the post of Resident Assistant Master at the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys. Pay Tls. 140, Tls. 165 and Tls. 190 per mensem; board and quarters are provided.

Candidates should be trained and possess a certificate of the British Board of Education, and should be able to take up the usual form work and to specialize in Mathematics or Chemistry.

Applications should state age, qualifications, experience, etc., and should be forwarded, together with copies of testimonials and certificates, to the undersigned forthwith.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, July 12, 1917.

14474

JUST ARRIVED

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The Hwa Yeng Carpet Factory

has removed to
more extensive premises
at

127 Peking Road

Orders undertaken at
moderate prices

Shanghai Nanking Railway Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway

NOTICE.

The undersigned has handed over charge of his Office to Mr. C. P. Yin, Acting Managing Director, as from the 13th instant.

CHOW WAN PANG.

Shanghai, July 13th, 1917.

14468

Shanghai Nanking Railway Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway

NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Acting Managing Director of the above two Railways has this day taken over charge of the duties of his office.

C. P. YIN,

Shanghai, July 13th, 1917.

14469

When you think
of

Szechuen Province

Think of

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Chungking, W. China.

Born 1915 - Still Existing

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Government, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

ST. LOUIS CASH REGISTERS!

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5th floor, 6 Kiukiang Road.

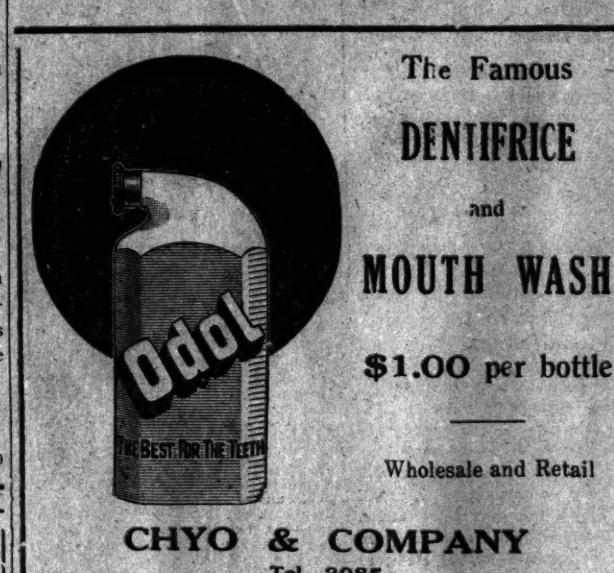


THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

SUMMER SUITS

Hand-tailored, American Styles for hottest weather. White Serge, Shantung Silk, White Drill, Flannels Hard Woven, Hard Wearing Material.

Thom Shing, Tailor
G19 Tiendong Road, near Broadway.



JOINT NOTIFICATION

The public is hereby notified that commencing from 12th July, 1917, all receipts by the undersigned Government Railways must be collected in silver dollars or equivalent, i.e., Bank Notes which are negotiable for cash at par, except passenger and baggage fares which may be accepted in Notes same as before.

By Order

(sd.) C. C. WANG,

Managing Director of Peking-Mukden Line.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,

Managing Director of Tientsin-Pukow Line.

Tientsin, July 12th, 1917.

14462

Kiangnan Poultry Farm

Chun Hsia Road (back of the S. N. Railway Station)

This Farm supplies best POULTRY TONIC for sale; particularly good for birds in summer season. One picul for \$2.00 only. Please order from the farm and it will be delivered to you.

ANTIMONY REGULUS.

(99% pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT MINING BUREAU, WUCHANG.

Tel. address "HUEPHMINE"

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